MONDAY, JULY 22, 1889.

Lendon office of THE SUN Hotel Victoria Northum-berland avenue. Address ARTHUR BRISBANE, sole repre-sentative in London.

Every men who is in favor of abolishing the internal recenie and supporting the Government by revenue derived from customs duties upon imports, is in harmony with the doctrine of Thomas JEFFURSON.

Livery man who proposes to keep up the internal revenue system is a free trader and opposed to

the doctrine of Jerrenson.

Abolish the internal revenue; and when that war ter is out of the way, the Democracy will have no afficulty in deciding what shall be done about the tarul.

A Good Sort of Black List.

A member of the North Dakota Constitu tional Convention wants to put into the Constitution of the new State an article which shall forbid any person or corporation from keeping a black list interfering with the right of a citizen to obtain employment wherever possible.

This gentleman has evidently forgotten the good advice which was given to the Convention a few days ago by Judge Thomas M. COOLEY of Michigan, the Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and one of the most distinguished constitutional lawyers in the country. "Don't legislate too much in your Constitution making," he said. Leave something for the Legislature to do. Take care to put proper restraints on them, but at the same time leave what properly belongs to the field of legislation to the Legislature of the future."

The prohibition of black lists is a subject

of this kind. There is a sort of black listing which is an evil, and perhaps can be successfully repressed by law. But there is another sort, or may be another sort, which is beneficial to the public.

Within a few weeks a railroad accident oc curred on the Consolidated line between this city and Boston, which caused the death of Miss Mary A. Brigham of Brooklyn, one of the most distinguished teachers in the country. The disaster is attributed, we believe, wholly to the negligence of a foreman engaged at the time in superintending certain repairs to the track. Assuming that he is responsible for it, ought he to be allowed to undertake similar work upon any other railroad? Is there anything wrong or unjust to him in warning other rallway corporations against employing a man who has once proved untrustworthy, and at the cost of human lives? We think not. Every locomotive engineer and fireman in the country. and every brakeman and trainman, is as much interested as the travelling public can be in keeping incompetent fellow servants off the railroads on which they work.

There was another accident to a train on the Consolidated road near Meriden, Conn., no later than Friday, by which a trainman was fatally injured and the engineer and fireman were badly hurt. "Railroad men are of the opinion that the train struck a misplaced switch," says a despatch from Merklen. Would the workingmen of the country suffer any harm if the name of the person who misplaced this switch were put upon a black list which would prevent him from killing and wounding the employees upon any other railroad?

It seems to us that there can be but one answer to this question.

Cincinnatus In Mississippi.

The Mississippi State Democratic Convention was held at Jackson last Tuesday, and brought out indirectly the interesting fact that Dr. LEMPRIERE, Dr. ANTHON, and Dr. WILLIAM SMITH are the favorite authors of the Mississippians.

When the time came for making nominations for Governor, the Hon. A. H. LONGINO of Leflore arose to name the Hon, JOHN MARSHALL STONE of Tishomingo. Starting from the safe proposition that "the man selected to fill the Gubernatorial chair of the State is charged with the execution of the functions of said office," Mr. Longino soured through the azure to the skyey top of old Olympus and there opened the classical dictionaryt

"Justice was personified by the ancients and placed upon the Olympian throne side by side with Jurirea. who sought counsel from the oracular scales which she held over the universe, and for whom it was claimed that peace, law, and order were her inevitable offspring. But with as practical justice in the very logic of events holds an unerring pair of scales above the head of every man, which registers with unrelenting accuracy the level between good and evil, and which trembles, stands level, or tips in every public act of a man's life. Though the candidacy of the Hon. Jons M. Srose has for the past few months been discussed in every public assem bly and around the firesides of every white family in Mississippi, yet, sir, the scales have registered level, and there has never entered the great public heart the sentiment of guile or the taint of suspicion against him."

The Hon, W. H. DUDLEY of Madison nominated the Hon, John R. Cameron of Madison. After a graceful mention of the phosnix, Mr. DUDLEY showed that CAMERON of Madison was mythologically an unexceptionable candidate:

"The fairy that hovered over his cradie endowed him with a splendid intellect, a courageous soul, and a heart that beats in on son with the people of his State, free from any smirch of political intrigue in the past; con nested with no clique or ring, with no enemies to oppose or punish—us importunate friends to reward. If nomi-nated by this Convention, he would spring into the political arena like Missaya from the brain of Juritan fully armed and emipped for the conflict."

The Hon, W. H. Sims, in seconding the nomination of Mr. STONE, who has been Governor of the State, and has "illustrated to his neighbors that he could guide with brawny arms the ploughshare, and with the same ability that he did the ship of State," declared that "the State needs this CIN-CINNATUS. Will it bring him back from the plough?" Mr. Sims deserves thanks for not forgetting that high old Roman granger. It is always a pleasure to meet CINCINNATUS, and especially in a State where, as Mr. DUDLEY said, seven-tenths of the population derive their sustenance from the soil. is Cincinnatus always sure of a boom. Mr. CAMPRON is a farmer, but as he has never had a chance to retire from the ship of State to the ploughtail, and to be called on by a delegation of his fellow citizens to become the granger candidate, he could not expect to get the CINCINNATUS vote. But the Hon, WILLIAM C. McLEAN of Granula did the best that could be done, and showed that Cato and Leonidas, a very strong combination, were Camenon men. Mr. McLEAN's speech was a fine piece of work, rich in poetry, in emotion, in historical and classical allusion, and it ought to give him the title of the Mississippi Grapy. "We are like the fine lady who looks into her casket of jewets," said Mr. McLEAN, "and is sorely puzzled which brilliant stone or diamonds shall adorn her lovely brow," but the richest gom is John R. Cameron of Madison:

Democrat, and legislator commends for him the highest praise. As incorruptible as Caro, as brave as Leonida, as daching as Mesar as from and invincible as McDonald on the field of Wazram, he is not only a fit representative of the voung Domocracy of Mississippi but as her Chief Executive wil adorn the State and add new and additional lustre to her long list of Democratic Govern-We has a strong mind, a great head, true faith, and

kill, whom the spoils of office cannot buy, and he will at all times and at all places stand forth squarely to all the winds that blow, and will pover sell the truth to serve

With a character as pure as the dewdrop that slakes the thirst of the morning sunbeams that kiss his own native hills, he will never traffic with his principles not gamble with his conscience.

With a final bang of the classical dictions. ry, Mr. McLean proclaimed that, with Cam-ERON as the leader, "we can confidently challenge the Republican party to send forth their ACHILLES and see if he can drag our HECTOR around the Trojan wall." Then a ballot was taken and John Marshall Stone was nominated. Cincinnatus had sent Cato and LEONIDAS to grass.

A Tribute to Tanner.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Brooklyn Eagle, publishes a letter to the present Commissioner of Pensions, from that sterling Democrat and able Judge, the Hon. CALVI E. PRATT of the Second Judicial District.

Judge PRATT thinks that Brother TANNER is doing exactly right. "It is much better," he says, "to distribute the surplus among deserving old soldiers than to have it stolen by a lot of thieving politicians." This proposition needs no argument in its support But we cannot say as much of the Judge's assertion that "the whole surplus ought to be divided among the old soldiers." No doubt the men who fought for the Union in the civil war ought to be treated not only justly by the nation, but most generously; for, as Judge PRATT truly remarks, "if i had not been for the soldiers, there would be no surplus and no United States in existence now." Still the country can be both just and generous to the old soldiers without turning the whole surplus out of the Treas ury into their pockets.

It seems to us that Judge PRATT has misconceived the question which we have been discussing in regard to Mr. TANNER. It has no reference to the policy of the nation toward the veterans of the late war. It relates simply to the manner in which the Commissioner of Pensions is discharging the duties of his office. Mr. TANNER has been criticised, and severely criticised, by Republicans as well as Democrats, for alleged faults of administration, which, indeed, appear to have excited disquietude among the leaders of

his own party. The charges which have been made against the conduct of the Pension Department of the Government since Mr. TANNER became its head are in no wise met or answered by Judge Pratt's friendly tribute to his "pluck and principles," which is simply the hearty praise of one old soldier for another. This letter "is said to have delighted the President." However that may be, we can tell the President that whatever Corporal Tan-NER may do or not do, the responsibility will rest with a much higher officer.

Roosevelt Working for the Spoilsmen

The Mugwumps are getting much joy from the performances of Mr. THEODORE ROOSEVELT in hunting up transgressors against the Civil Service law. Some of the Republicans are inclined to abuse young ROOSEVELT. They think he is showing altogether too much zeal. Zeal is a characteristic of his. Whatever he does he does with all his might, but his might and zeal cannot do much for a humbug. The opponents of that humbug have reason, we think, to be glad of the examination which the Civil Service Commissioners are making into violations of the Civil Service law. Their labors demonstrate again the inefficiency of that measure and its essentially fraudulent character. They show that the spirit of the old system lives with unabated energy under the forms of the new. The political habits, traditions, and beliefs of appointing officers are not to be changed by reading a foolish law. They owe obedience to that law, and we do not defend their breaking it, but perhaps they are entitled to plead in extenuation that they can't help it. The struggle between ineradicable custom and a new-fan zied device cannot be carried on under equal

erms. The weaker vessel gets smashed. At Milwaukee, Indianapolis, Troy, and New York the Commissioners have found the spoils system overlaying the Chinese doll. Mr. Rooseverr speaks and writes with deightful frankness, and lectures and birch offending politicians tartly, but what permanent result can be looked for to his labors He is toiling in parts of the infidels, and his missions are not fruitful. What a wigging he gave Postmaster WALLACE of Indianapolis the other day for not having the fear of the Civil Service law before his eyes; yet it is reported that since the young inquirer left the Hoosier capital, affairs in its Post Office have been going on much as before. Under Postmaster Jones in CLEVELAND's time that office was stuffed with spoilsmen, and the Mugwumps wept bitterly. Under Postmaster Wallace the case seems to be the same. Mr. ROOSEVELT can rate the offenders as coundly as he will, but he cannot make them change their habits permanently, or persuade them of the magnitude of their offence. Nor can the American people be inclined to ook upon them with anger. They are doing as most Americans believe it is right to do.

Mr. ROOSEVELT deserves the thanks of the spoilsmen. He is proving almost every week hat the Civil Service law is incapable of enforcement. The only men who could live up to it are the Mugwumps, and they do not appoint to office or get appointed.

Prison Torture in Georgia.

In Georgia, as well as in New York, people are discussing the question of what constitutes cruel and unusual punishment, such as s forbidden by the fundamental law of the land. In this State the question arises in reference to the new electrical execution law. In Georgia it relates to the discipline to which Federal prisoners are subjected in the State jails to which the law permits them to be sent by the United States courts.

A Federal prisoner named WARREN was onfined in the Bibb county jail in Georgia. n the custody of a jailer named NAT BIRDsong. Having been guilty of disorderly conduct, Warnen was chained up by means of a trace chain, which was passed around his neck and fastened with a padlock in such a position that he was obliged to stand with his heels raised from the ground for the greater part of a night, according to his own tatement, and for at least two hours and a half according to the testimony of the jailer.

This incident came to the cars of Judge EMORY SPEER of the United States District Court for the District of Georgia, who at once caused the facts to be investigated, and subsequently made an order requiring Mr. NAT BIRDSONG, the jailer, to show cause why he had thus inflicted upon a Federal prisoner a punishment which appeared to be cruel and unusual, and therefore forbidden

by the Constitution of the United States. The jailer objected to the jurisdiction of the Federal court on the ground that he was an officer of Georgia, and not of the United States, and hence only a State tribunal could punish him for official misconduct. The laws of Georgia, however, expressly provide for the reception and confinement in the State jalls of prisoners charged with violating the criminal laws of the United States; and the acts of Congress seady hands. He some where the cast of office cannot i permit the Federal courts to send such pris-

oners to these jalls. Many years ago Mr. Justice Story of the Supreme Court declared that, for certain purposes and for certain intents, a State jall used by the United States might be deemed to be the jail of the United States, and the keeper to be the keeper employed by the United States. Following this decision, Judge Speen held that the United States District Court possessed the power to punish Mr. NAT BIRDSONG, if a case was made out against him, and proceeded to inquire into the character of the prison discipline applied to the prisoner

He had no difficulty in reaching the conclusion that it was unlawful. "To chain a prisoner around the neck with a trace chain and padlock," says Judge Speer, "in a posttion where he can neither lie down nor sit down, and thus to leave him chained in solitude in the night in the darkness of his cell for more than three hours, is to inflict a degree of torture which has no warrant in the law either State or Federal, and to expose him to danger to health and to life, from which it is the duty of society to pro-

We should think so. But such does not appear to be the unanimous opinion of the people of Georgia. A letter from Macon informs us that Judge SPEER's decision imposing a fine upon the Bibb county jailer has caused the introduction of bills in both branches of the Georgia Legislature to deprive the United States courts of the privilege of committing prisoners to the State iails. With every appropriate assertion of State rights we have the fullest sympathy; but in this case, the action of the Federal court appears not only to have been confined to the limits of its jurisdiction, but also to have been plainly in accordance with the letter of the law and the spirit of humanity; and we do not see why it should be regarded as giving Georgia any cause of complaint.

Back from Alaska.

While it is gratifying to hear that Mr. TOM PLATT and Gen. ALGER have returned safely from their trip to Alaska, it is to be regretted that they came back so soon. They have not had time in the few weeks since their departure to see the grandest scenery in Alaska, and much less to climb Mount St. Elias. They have missed a chance to win fame more enduring than that which falls to the lot of most statesmen. Who would have ever heard of DE SAUSSURE if he had not made the first properly recorded ascent of Mont Blane? Two years ago the centenary of his achievement was celebrated with great distinction, and his name is linked forever with the series of exploits that led to the thorough subjugation of the

For a brief period recently Mount Wrangel. north of St. Elias, undeservedly bore the reputation of holding its head higher than any other summit on this continent. But Mount Wrangel has now been relegated to the lower place to which it is entitled, and he who pilots the way to the coveted top of St. Elias will be known in history as the conqueror of North America's loftiest pinnacle. But it is certain that our distinguished fellow citizens did not even try to grasp the prize. To be sure, such authorities as Mr. FRESHFIELD say St. Elias will never be conquered save under the leadership of a professional Alpine guide. But great authorities are liable to err like other people; and the glory of the feat would have been all the more dazzling if it had been achieved by two American statesmen whose acquaintance with practical politics has not necessarily involved any expert knowledge of travelling above the snow line.

The brevity of the excursion our fellow citizens have made warrants the inference that they did not extend their journey above Sitka. Now we are sure these intelligent gentlemen will not fall into the error of some other travellers, who, after making the same trip, have raved over the beauties of Alaskan landscapes, while the fact is that they did not approach the crowning glories of Alaska's scenery within some hundreds of miles. No one whose eye does not rest upon the magnificence of the St. Elias Alps, stretching for hundreds of miles along the coast, can justly claim to know much about ery. To be sure our distin guished tourists, had they thus extended their journey, would have been compelled to take what they could get in the way of transportation—a canoe, as TOPHAM did last year, or at best a sloop or schooner warranted to be unseaworthy. These uncomfortable boats are as yet the only resource of travellers. But the very few who have made the journey say it is worth all it costs in discomfort, and even danger, to see these majestic peaks towering almost from the water's edge from 12,000 to 20,000 feet in the air, with no obstruction in the foreground to impair the full effect of their colossal grandeur. It is this stretch of the coast, with its stupendous mountains, and no less wonder ful glaciers, which was described in the Royal Geographical Society of England a few weeks ago as in some respects the

grandest in the world. The day is certainly coming when these mountains, loftler than the Alps, sending down their glaciers to meet the waves of the Pacific, will be visited by thousands of Americans who wish to see scenery that is unrivalled for uniqueness and grandeur Already, with every recurring season, quite a respectable number of tourists set their faces toward Alaska, and when the facilities for reaching and seeing that enchanting coast are improved, the present rivulet of travel will become a broad stream. Perhaps Mr. PLATT and Gen. ALGER will lend their efforts to bring that part of the coast which is bordered by the St. Elias Alps within the reach of tourists. What is needed is a little steamer that will make at least two or three trips a season along the coast. The need is now pressing for more than one reason, and it is noteworthy that Gen. ALGER, commenting upon what he saw, says he thinks the Government should maintain one or more steamers for intercommunication between the ports along the coast. When this is done the grandest scenery on this continent will be within reach of every visitor to Alaska.

Indiana.

The reorganization of the Republican State Committee of Indiana recalls attention to the importance of the campaign of 1890, for which both parties in that State are already preparing.

The Legislature to be elected next year will choose a Senator in Congress to succeed the Hon. DANIEL W. VOORBEES. Some of the State Senators to be elected will hold over and take part in the election of a sucessor to the other Senator in Congress from Indiana, the Hon. DAVID TURPIE. The Leg slature of 1891 will reapportion the Congres fistricts and legislative districts, a job which is done with peculiar dexterity by the Hoosier politicians. In fact, the party that wins in Indiana next year will be very foolish or anlucky if it doesn't keep the upper hand in the State for the next ten years. Then there are the Congress elections. Take it all around, 1890 will be a hot year in Indiana politics, and Indiana politics are never cold.

To Gen. HARRISON the Indiana elections will be of high and critical interest. If he is

beaten there, it is all over with him. And he has been in politics long enough to know that the elections of the second year of President's term are often, one might almost be justified in saying usually, of good cheer to the opposition. There are many disappointed office seekers in Indiana, and there will be more in a year from now. Gen. HARaison's treatment of Indiana Republican politicians is not believed to have been fortunate, and the powerful GRESHAM interest remains dissatisfied. He is not a popular man in his State. In spite of the assurances of his boomers at Chicago, heroic exertions and piles of money were necessary to carry the State for him, even with the powerful stimulus of State pride and the enthusiasm of a Presidential election in his favor. What advantage save the machine will he have in 1890? And a machine run not with a view to conciliation of rivalries and a consolidation of party interests, but as a personal annex and a desire to force a renomination, has no great working value.

Besides, Gen. HARRISON's netual size is becoming fully known to Indiana, and it is getting more difficult to retain illusions about him. He will have to bestir himself with more activity and skill than he has shown as yet if he is going to save his bacon in 1890.

The Indiana Democrats have got a likely candidate for Vice-President in ISAAC P. GRAY. They have every reason to do their best in 1890. Two Senators, the Congress delegation, the Legislature, and perhaps second place in 1892. The prize is worth tighting for.

There are Republican leaders who will not weep if Indiana is lost to the Republicans in

Professor SAYCE, who spent last winter in Egypt investigating some newly discovered archives, says that from these records we learn that more than fourteen hundred years before Current and a century before the exodus of the lews from Egypt, there was active literary intercourse between Babvion, Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Mesopotamia, and eastern Cappadocia. This intercourse was carried on through the Babylonian language and the complicated Babrionian script, showing that all over the civilized East there must have been libraries and schools where this language and literature were taught. Babylonian at that time must have been as much the language of diplomacy and cultivated society as French in our day.

The Chicago papers profess skepticism about the chances of raising the money for the great Exhibition in New York. But they need have no fear on that subject. New York does not waste money on vain show, but when it sees a profitable investment it has the millions

The week at Wimbledon has shown some satisfactory results, and our Yankee marksmen have received credit for their exhibition of skirmish firing, while they have been able to pick up pool stakes and minor prizes here and there, either with the English rifles or where their own did not bar them out of the shooting. Undoubtedly the wind-gauge sight on the Springfield arm gives a little advantage over the plain open sight of the Martini-Henry: but perhaps this was not much more than an offset for the disadvantage of going into a series of team matches so soon after landing from an ocean voyage, on ranges whose lights and breezes were unfamiliar. The Wimbledon of the future will show some changes over the last week's contest. For many years now there has been no radical advance. But the day is not far off when it will have on its programme competitions for repeating rifles with steel-pointed builets and smokeless powders, and at distances perhaps double those that are usual with the present service weapon.

According to the last report of the Inspector-General of Indian Affairs in Canada, the total number of Indians in the Dominion of Canada is 124.589, while 6,127 Indian youths and girls attend the schools provided for them.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. In the recent domestic ride competition at Wimbledo

old friend, Sir Henry Halford, shooting for England. made 21) out of his 235.

The "Heavenly Foot Society" has been started in

Crius by the women, in rebellion against the venerated fashion that compresses their feet.

British reports of the inland fisheries show that out of 77,870 salmon captured in seventeen districts only 2,744 were taken by the rad The others were netted.

Two hundred and thirty-one foreigners were expelled the 6th of February 1998. Three expuisions only were ordered for political reasons.

The largest ship in the British navy, the Trafalgar, launched two years ago, has at last tried her engines, with success. Sho is 345 feet long, 73 feet beam, and 12.818 horse power drave her 17.28 knots.

A Bombay newspaper announces two marriages, in one case the bride being aged 2 years and in the other 15 months, while the bridegroom was 30. This is the system which Pundita Itamabai is struggling against At the royal garden party two weeks age Mr. and Mrs. Gladatone met the Queen after an interval of three years. Her Majesty had taken no notice of them during that period, but received them on this occasion in the most "affable and cordial manner."

The Parisian theatres have been obliged to lower their prices in order to compete with the novel attrac tions of the Exhibition. The prices now range from one franc for the gallery to five france (a dollar) to the

stalls, balcony, and first tier of boxes.

The medicinal treatment for gout now almost un versally recommended for whoever has it, has been enjoined upon the Queen by her physician, Sir William Jenner. She must give up champagne and claret, and drink whiskev and apollinaris or any other water. The statistics of the Salvation Army, furnished by Gen.

Booth at the last grand concourse which took place at Alexandra Palace, showed an increase of 282 corps and 1,485 officers. The march past Gen. Hooth was per-formed by a body of over 20,000 soldiers, and was marked with intense fervor. The sale of the Angelus has started anew the much

debated question, who was really the pioneer artist in the village of Babizon, the location of the famous Babizon school? At a little inn kept by a peasant named Gaune, forty years ago, Diaz and Gorôme both left their works in the interior, but it is said that before them a painter named Martin stopped a Year at Babizon, and The glory of the Gentlemen cricketers seems to have

gone. Whereas they used to beat the professionals, of late years they have had to succumb to the others' superior skill. Two weeks ago they were beaten in tremendous scoring match by nine winkers, and last wesk they received another beating by ten wickers. A noticeable event among the amateurs this year is the reappearance of those highest class cricketers, A.P. Lucas and A. G. Steele.

Prices that would begin to make one's hair out, a least a little, were realized at the beginning of the regular July sales of thoroughbreds. Lord Rosslyn's broad mares, fourteen of them, averaged over \$5,000. Five from another stud a trifle more. Ten more, the property of Wood, the diagraced and outcast jockey, averaged \$2,540. Several of these mares brought \$40,000 r over, and for one, by dialopin, with feat by Hampton. the Duke of Portland gave E.R. (88).

The town of Newcastle has recently been in a state of great excitement through the visit of "Dr. Sequah," a "prairie flower" medicine man. He was there for three weeks, and it is estimated that he sold \$40,000 worth of medicine. At his farewell in the largest hall in th city, the attendance was enormous, and when he went out a crowd of men selzed the vehicle containing his band and his Indians, and led it through the streets. headed by a workman who had regained the use of hi

limbs by Dr. Sequali s treatment.

Three very interesting trials of screw propellers have been made by the cruiser Medusa, in consequence of the frequent failure of new ships to reach their esti mated speed though driven by more than the pre-scribed horse power. Experiments with propellers in a tank showed results which would not be equalled when attempted at sea. The Medusa, there fore, was tried with three patterns of three-bladed screws. The blades of the screws, though attached to the same bosses, were of offerent forms and areas and the vessel was driven at 3, 12, 10, and 12 knots and also at full speed. The first screw tested had a diameter of 12 feet, and a mean pitch of 17 feet 3 inches, when, with 0.975 horse power. a speed of 19.574 knots was realized. The second screw, with 13 feet 6 inches diameter and 17 feet pitch, and with 10,011 borse power, gave a speed of 19:224 knots. Finally, the third screw had a diameter of 12 feet 3 inches and 4 pitch of 17 feet 5 inches, and gave a speed of 18.717 knots with 16.901 horses. The best results were thus obtained by the second screw. But the propellers which gave the best results at the highest speed failed to preduce the best results at the lower speeds

30 TRY OUR NEW WAR SHIPS.

The Roston, Chicago, Atlanta, and Tork-

Commodore Ramsay has received from the Navy Department the preliminary instruc-tions regarding the steam trials which the eruisers Boston, Chicago, Atlanta, and Yorktown are ordered to make. The official board who will conduct these trials, to be made at Newport, are Commodore John G. Walker Commander C. F. Goodrich, Passed Assistant Engineer John H. Perry, and Naval Constructor Richard Gatewood trials are to be extensive, and are looked upon as a highly important step and promise to be attended with valuable results. The Boston will be the first vessel to make the trial, but Commodore Ramsay has been instructed to

Commodore Ramsay has been instructed to order a preliminary trial at the dock to insure a satisfactory performance of her machinery.

After this dock trial, which will take place in two or three days, the vessel will be supplied with the necessary equipment for the special trials. A sufficient amount of coal of the best steaming quality for the full-power measured-mile trials will be put on board: the boilers and takes will be put on board. A former general order of the department governing the speed, mancauvring, and turning trials is repeated in the new regulations. No less than six sets of turning trials are required, and careful rules are set forth governing the obtaining of tacked diameter and final curve.

and final curve.

The Yorktown will first make a 48 hours' sea trial to determine whether the ship is sufficiently strong to stand the shock caused by the liring of her broadside guns. This will be made the latter part of this week.

RIDER HAGGARD'S CLEOPATRA.

The Memorable Novel First Published to America by The Sun. From the Saturday Review.

From the Saturday Review.

"Cleopatra" will prove for renders of "She" to be like rovisiting past scenes of delight: not that Mr. Rider Haggard is a vain repeater of old achievements, but because the renantile elements that pervade the wild and wondrous tale of Kôr are scarcely less potent and impressive in the new romance. We are disposed rather to set "Cleopatra" above its predecessor, seeing that the theme is of far greater magnitude and complexity. Then, too, though we disclaim a parallel, the method and machinery are not dissimilar.

In "Cleopatra" certain papyrus rolls replace the sherd writing of the older story. The transcriber of these is the narrator of the story in which he plays a dramatic part, and he, like the more modern adventurer, falls at times into prolixity and superfine concells, and what is commonly called fine writing. "Cleopatra" shows treshness and daring in design. It is told, moreover, with skill and power striking enough to add to Mr. Haggard's reputation as a story teller. In "She" the writer drew wholly on his remarkable resources in invention and fancy, and his only less remarkable gift of imagination. In "Cleopatra" he has to face, in portraying the career and times of the "seechanting queen," the old examples of poets and historians, not to mention the tradition of the elders and bossibly the fear of Egyptologists.

We must admit at once that these considera-

Egyptologists.

We must admit at once that these considerations do not appear to have restrained the audacity and freedom of Mr. Haggard's treatment of an immortal theme. In depicting her whose person "beggared all description," Mr. Haggard has certainly not faltered, and in his rich and imposing portraiture he touches a higher distinction than any painstaking fidelity to external verities may yield. He is mindful of the "infinite variety" of Cleopatra; mindful, as an old writer has it, not merely of the incomparable beauty that charmed the senses of all men, but of the wit, the subtlety, the wisdom of the "Serpent of old Nile," that led their souls captive. Not ignoring altogether the popular cenception of Shakespeare's gyps.," Mr. Haggard is rightly not enslaved by it. His Cleopatra is both portent and prodigy, She is balend as beautiful to Harmachis and the rest of the Egyptian conspirators who in the story plot the overthrow of the daughter of the itolemies. But she is also a very woman, as Mr. Haggard is yone line and effective touches, adrontly indicates.

This is especially notable in the very impressive scene of the night visit to the tomb of Menka-ra, when Cleopatra lays sacrilegious hands on the treasures which were pre-devoted by the great Pharnon to the service of the country in the hour of Imminent peril. She is We must admit at once that these considera-

Menka-ra, when Cleopatra lays sacrilegious hands on the treasures which were pre-devoted by the great Pharnot to the service of the country in the hour of Imminent peril. She is moved by feer, not reverence—a superstitions fear—not dread even of the terrible curse read by liarmachis which shall overwhelm the projane. At the very moment she is about to forego the opportunity she is tempted by the precious jewels. "And yet," she urges, "what said the writing of the Divine Menka-ra?—It was emeralds, was it not? And emeralds are now so rare and hard to come by. Ever did I love emeralds, and I can never find them without a flaw," And so she falls with her dupe. Harmachis, into the snares; and the curse complished at the hands of her injured lover. Harmachis, priest of Isis, consecrated and crowned Pharaoh, who is ensiaved by her arts, after being solemnly dedicated to the enterprise of ridding the land of the Grecian yoke.

The betraval of the plot to Cleopatra by Charmion, the jealous lover of Harmachis, leads to a thrilling and passionate scene, Cleopatra altures the wavering instrument of the gods, gives him a drugged cup to drink, spesses shorself of the dagger of Harmachis, and threatens him with the death designed for herself. This dramatic incident is powerfully presented. Howeforth, till the penitent priest is insulted by vengeance. Harmachis is but the slave and deluded tool of Cleopatra. But he is aver a subtle presence in her life, and Antony himself plays but a secondary part in her fortunes. It is through this central idea of the halled victim of enchantiment taking up afresh the functions of Nemess that the interest of this original and stirring romance is sustained is original and stirring romance is sustained o the end.

Cambridge Divinity Students Catch

Boston, July 21 .- As a professor and three students of the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge were playing tennis near the house of the Rev. Alexander Allen yesterday afternoon, their attention was drawn to the actions of a man in the house. The Rev. Mr. Allen is the Professor of Ecclesiastical History at the school, and the students knew that his family was away for the summer. They surmised, therefore, that the intruder was a burglar, and surrounded the house. The burglar, for such he proved to be, made a break for a window and nearly fell into the arms of one of the young mon. He broke away and run down the street. He was a good runner, but the students in their light-fitting tennis suits were too much for him. Before he had run a quarter of a mile they were upon him, and he readily surrendered. The prisoner gave the name of John Lannigan and said litchmood, Va., was his home. Valuable foreign and ancient coloss, which had been taken from the house, were found upon him. A number of skelston keys were found in his pockets, and he was evitently well equipped for the work in hand. The appearance of the rooms indicated that he had been at work in the house a good portion of the day. burglar, and surrounded the house. The

The Redemptorist Pathers' Peast Day. Yesterday was the patronal feast of the Redemptorist Fathers. In the churches of the Most Holy Redeemer in East Third street. St. Alphonsus in South Fifth avenue, Our Lady of Perpetual Help in East Sixty-first street, and the Immaculate Conception in Metrose the places of Catholic worship in this city in charge of the Redemptorists, there were charge of the Redemptorists, there were special services in commenoration of the ovent. At the Church of the Mest Holy Redeemer there was a double ceremony, the occasion being also the patronal feast of that church. The solemn high mass was celebrated in the morning by the Rey, A. Ziezier, C. H. R., rector of the church. He was assisted by I athers kessel and Garcis as deacon and subdiancon, and the Rey, Francis X. Schnutigen, C. SS. R., preached the sormon. In rendering an elaborate musical programme the choir of the church was assisted by an orchestra. There were solemn vespers in the afternoon, and the sodalities of the church had a procession.

The Best Newspaper in the World! From the Journalin

As a newspaper THE SUN is, without doubt. the best in America, and by that same token the best in the world. It is the best written, best edited, and best made up of any of the American newspapers, and its Sunday edition is a liberal education.

From the Alexandria Gazette. THE NEW YORK SUN calls Washington a hand-some village! Well, that's about the size of it. It cer-tainly is pretty, but lacks much of the city about it. School Book Publishing.

From the Publishers' Weekly. It has been a general supersition that the educational publishers have been making enormous profits and rolling in wealth. As a matter of fear, the fusiness, which in all is probably not much those should be a supersimple of the theorem of the fusiness, which in all is probably not much those should be a most about a hundred houses, of which half a score or so do a handsome business, on which small profits aggregate considerable return. But the profit of educational publishing is really inadequate and is not proportionate to the return of equal energy and brains in other lines of business.

The Positions Reversed.

Merriman (pointing at organ grinder and monkey-raik about the evolution of man from the ape. Look at that 'ravea-well, what of it! Merriman—Well doesn't that disprove the theory, if anything can't fee, the man does all the work and the monkey takes all the money!

"'TWIXT LOFE AND LAW."

The Author of the Book That the Nurse maid Gave Dr. McDow Defends It.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I returned from a California lecture trip a few weeks ago, and have since been constantly receiving letters from friends of my legitimate work upon artistic and healthful dress, asking me about the item that was first published in THE SUN'S account of the McDow trial in Charleston concerning my having written an immoral book,"called "'Twixt Love and Law.

I suppose that no author was over more as-tonished at a statement concerning his or her work than was I at hearing my book denominated "immoral literature." I was prepared for a difference of opinion upon so important a subject as that of divorce and the rights of men and women who had once made a mistake in marriage, but I was not prepared for the flippant criticism of "immoral." My book was written with a serious purpose, just as all work that I do must be from the nature of my own thinking, and of my convictions of life and the relation of the individual to law and order and the good of all.

I had been a close observer of social and

demestic relations. I had been a student of sociology, and a thinker upon subjects pertaining to sound morals, and the connection between accepted law and real advancement in moral conditions, and all of my conclusions led me to believe that confusion in the realms of domestic and social life was the legitimate outcome of the careless way that unthinking people enter into the matrimonial state. I did not intend to urge divorce, but instead

to invite attention to the necessity for exalting marriage into a relation too sacred to be entered into lightly for any consideration of social gain without the safe basis of mutual love, by combinations the resultant unhappiness when true love comes atterward. I endeavored to show that a man and woman

tered into lightly for any consideration of social gain without the safe basis of mutual love,
by emphasizing the resultant unhappiness
when true love comes alterward.

I endeavored to show that a man and woman
of character and the very best moral intentions might, probably would, under a strong
emotion, yield to the sweet reductions of a mutual passion, to the extent of confessing it,
while they would not fall into the pitiable and,
alasi popular sin of indukting in forbidden
love scenes made up of vulgar familiarities.
The meetings between my principals were absolutely without indulgence, although not
without deep emotion, unst as I believe that
such meetings between two naturally strong
neople who met with the full knowledge of a
mutual passion, worthy the name of love,
would be: for only the sentimentally weak
would yield to the voice of the sonses in the
presence of the deplorable tragedy of a previous hapless marriage binding one of them.

I endeavored to the best of my power to
show how a strong man must feel toward his
children, whateve he might or might not feel
for his wife, and to point to the reneral confusion which must result from a mistake in marriage, however well minded one's intentions
were in entering into it. I believe that I succeeded in showing human people—not roadymade, namby-pamby dolls tuned to squeak
out good, inoffensive platitudes for the benefit
of those who, having everything to fear from a
plain and sensible discussion of five questions,
fight shy of them, meanwhile plously calling
upon heaven to suppress an others having, the
courage of their convictions and no iurking
fear to deter them from speaking for humanity.

Surely my hero ornatised the virtue of forbearance, and the divorce which came in the
ond, against all of his previous resolutions, was
sertainly justifiable, if ever divorce was in any
relation that is possible to men and women.

I should not notice flippant and unjust criticism were into of a nature to seriously prejudies the real facts; but

Remark July 12. Annie Jenness Miller, New York, July 12.

The Army Canteen.

WASHINGTON, July 20 .- One of the last of the prominent acts of Gen. R. C. Drum before his retirement from the office of Adjutant-General was to deal a fatal blow to the post trader system of the army. This must have so med the autler like being wounded in the house to the auther like being wounded in the house of a friend, for he had been wont to look on the late Adultant-General as an authority in the late Adjutant-General as an authority in the plying of his vocation. But Gen. Drum, or antscome over from Brooklyn streets near the letter perhaps Secretary Endicott, had found in the canteen a better way of meeting the want supplied for so many years by the post trader, and proposed that his term of administration should have the credit of it.

Early last February Gen. Drum sent out circums are scattered about Congressional and the response will be stunners. The oblition interest time, are scattered about Congressional and the response will be stunners.

Early last February Gen. Drum sent out circular information to the effect that it was proposed to encourage the substitution of canteens for the trading establishments, unless it should appear from investigation that the re- | was going on. A little newsboy with intention of the latter was desirable. Authority was therefore given to establish canteens wherever it was deemed expedient, giving the trader, however, a reasonable opportunity to dispose of his stock.

In the British army the canteen system is a

familiar institution. Its foundation is the issue of shares, usually of \$5 each, to enlisted men, who take as many as they like, with the remainder going to officers. The latter find that the shares will pay them even in pecuniary results, while officers' messes are supplied as well as those of enlisted men. A committee of non-commissioned officers at any post chooses and he has corporals and privates to assist him. Various articles of comfort and luxury are purchased and distributed on the cooperative system, and, since the Government furnishes room, while the men themselves supply clerk hire, labor in transportation, and so on, they can get things cheaper than a sutler, while eliminating the liberal profit which would alone tempt him to pass his life in what may be a very disagreeable climate and surroundings, away from home and friends. In our army the canteen will naturally be started on a moderant scale; but some of the reports which have been made up at the various posts for the flacal year just closed are encouraging as to its prospects. At Fort Walsworth, where the garrison consists of Battery B. Fifth Artillery, and Batteries & and M. Second, the official roport shows that the canteen, which was started a little more than five months ago, has been very successful. There was no post trader there, but there had been canteens for the individual batteries and their stock was turned into the post canteen, which took possession of two casemates, keeping the lunch room, bar, and office in one, and using the other as a room for reading, cards, and pool. The use of the pool table is charged for, and other games are free. Cash comes in liberally after pay day, and the check and betting credit systems are also in use, all debta being paid every ien days. This is the account given by Lieut. A. C. Blent in his report:

I was a different of the pool table is charged for, and other games are free. Cash comes in liberally after pay day, and the check and betting credit systems are also in use, all debta being paid every ien days. This is the account given by Lieut. A. C. Blent in his report:

I was a consistent of prospective summer camp, it consists of beer it of prospective summer camp, it consists of beer it of prospective summer camp, it consists of beer it of prospective summer camp, it consists of beer it of prospective summer camp, it consists of beer it of prospective summe a sergeant to take charge of the merchandise. and he has corporals and privates to assist

and refriserator are loaned by parties with whom I deal largely.

The daily sales average \$11 it, with Sundays included. Of the bar is not open on that day. This with a garrison of about 150 men. The amounts returned to the batteries were at draft variable but I am new satisfied that the were at fast variable but I am new satisfied and give each \$25 a month and attil keeps fail rearry on hand. The average arready has been over \$5 a month to each. By buying in large quantities in New Yerk city for each, I can outsine even less than wholesale rates.

The officer noted in his report that an open casemate was to be fitted up as a gymnasium, and that it was proposed to keep coffee, cloaning materials, and istationery among the supplies. And here is another feature worth observing:

piles. And here is amounted as a state of the sorving:

As a business venture I am entirely satisfied of the soccess of the canteen; as an improver of discipline, store is no doubt that it is an impartant factor. Supposing that the men do drink to excess there, which will sometimes happen in spite of orders and the greatest care, it confines the knowledge and diagrace to our own limits, and the offenders can be dealt with before they limits, and the offenders can be dealt with before they can harm themselves or others. In my opinion the One of the interesting features of the autumn military reports will be their account of the working of the canteen system; and a tweivemonth later the reports will still be more important, since the fato of the experiment will by that time have been decided.

INDIANS COMING ROUND,

Less Mostility to the Bill at the Cheyenna River Agency.

CHEVENNE RIVER AGENCY, Dak., July 21 .-Affairs at this agency look decidedly more favorable for success. The half-breeds are changing sides almost in a body, and are now supporting the bill. The Captain and several other members of the police force signed yes. terday. In the council yesterday afternoon, instead of the flat-footed opposition hithere

instead of the flat-footed orposition hitherto met, there was an evident desire on the part of several chiefs to find a way in which to beek down from their former position and still retain their indimence with their bands.

The indians yesterday spoke of real grievances, instead of harping on violation of part treaties. They spoke of their horses taken from them in 1877, for which they say they have only received a few cattle. They thisk they should receive more pay, now that lied Cloud is to receive compensation. The commissioners agreed that there was justice in their claim, and said that they should be treated with equal fairness.

TROUBLE IN THE ENGLISH CHURCH.

The Ever-open Door That Leads to Rome, From the Whitehal Review.

There are, as we think, two points on which the minds of the thoughtful and educated High Anglean may be somewhat exercised. These two are truth and anthority. With regard to the former, the Anglican—as of course the Roman Cantoth—holds that the Church is the Divine teacher. To the and teach all nations is her bassin a little free comes in difficulty No. 1, as followed it cannot be denied that whatever her formulations say, the Church of England at the breast time, by her living voice of prelates and practice inches contradictories. In one church you find the whole sacramental system as thught with Roman Church nore or less need after preciding and the sacramental system as thught which receives within a stone's threw waiting another church where all those foints of destributed and practice are proclaimed to be termiclens and sand destroying, whose in a third there is be some destroyers and some time and practice are proclaimed to be termiclens and sond destroying, whose in a third there is Broad church therefore a confinite common table benefic of tripin and low Church peenle.

what is common to the bessel of high and low. Church use nic.

Take the tenching of histop King of Linsoin, He says it is the do trine of the hur to had land. On the other hand, libbop, we are encol will say that most i not aire who is considered crinedax in histogram to the lond thing vainly invente into administration of the same thanks. Take high a her worth the same thanks. Take high a her worth a same thanks to the same thanks her will be the creating of the same thanks and list of the same thanks are not the same thanks and list of the same thanks are not the same thanks and list of the same thanks are not the same thanks and list of the same thanks are not the same thanks and list of the same thanks are not the same thanks are not the same thanks and list of the same thanks are not the same thanks are not the same thanks and list of the same thanks are not the same thanks and list of the same thanks are not the same thanks are not thanks and the same thanks are not the same thanks are not thanks and the same thanks are not the same thanks are not the same thanks are not thanks are not thanks and the same thanks are not thanks. versalists, what both these issues done of God be a God of truth, this state of the greek, to say the loast, perpexing.

Then there is difficulty No. 2. Assuming as before, the validity of the order of each comes the parmission to exercise the covers conferred by these orders. A Judge, a mignetrate, a Bishop can exercise their rows on certain places only. But the Angelous conferred by these orders, a Angelous conferred by the order of the first one and use their powers anywhere and exercise one use their powers anywhere and exercise on one of the discounting sions and retreats are given in the door to isany of Livers of the discounting sions and retreats are given in the door to say of Livers of the discounting some since they of the discounting the angelon these missioners as saying mass and hearing comessions. And does Bishop King sanction these increasing the practices, as of confessions, a, which they advocate? Is it not a curious anomaly to find ministers of the same Courch not only espirally defining each other, but invading emissions is a refrired refrirery to be in heresy? For if the mission reform their sacramental teaching, Bishop Kyle are right in their sacramental teaching, Bishop Kyle are right in their sacramental teaching, Bishop Kyle are right in their sacramental teaching, Bishop Kyle maximum their sacramental teaching.

ritory and promounding the Bishovo's ho same territory to be in heresy? For if the missioners or consuctors of "Quiet Divs" are right in their sacramental teaching. Bishop his most bely rong in his expositions and explicate most the Christian religion. And then comes a further question: Not only, Who is right? Not only, Who is wrong? but—Who is to decide?

We have purposely touched the frings of the matter only, but have said enough to show what are the points which, as we believe, lead many of the Anglican elergy of the advanced school to reconsider their position. If centradictories are taught in and telerated by the same communion, then that communion does not teach the truth, or at least holds that there is no particular truth to teach, and that, after all, the important things are morality and a good life, without bothering about trifles. But unless the Broad Church view be taken, which allows choorful and hearty services with flowers and hymns in the present and no hell in the future, there will sliways be a leakage from the Anglican Church of those who come to see that truth is not a trifle, that contradictories cannot be truth, and that without authority and obedience to some Christian umpire (who is, say the Koman Catholies, the Pone) religion must become simply a matter of self-pleasing, of private judgment, and of likes and dislikes.

SUNBEAMS.

-Mr. Franklin P. Bennett, who established the American West Reporter, and who has been its editor and publisher from the beginning, has bought out his part er, and is now the sole owner. He deserves the success he has attained.

-The photographs on the White House dest. of holica born since the election, and named Emplanta Barrson, make a big bundle. Every State of the Union, with big one or two exceptions, has contributed -It is exid that efforts will be made to

The concerts are greatly liked. Many of the altered -Some of the Bowery museums are not below theatroad style. They have placards announced they have closed for the season, that the establishmen a

hockaway and other near by seaside spoks.

—A Third avenue car whirled up Chatham equate is and get into a big crowd Saturday afternoon. If the to stop. The passengers were interested to him - what hopped on to the step and mid. helm', be said, in a mat er of fact way Helim," he said, in a mater of fact way follow a vestigation disclose: the fact that one of the second of the neighborhood had been several board, or all angry husband, and that the neighbors disn't first it

As a very extraordinary occurrence.

-Indee Laccester Holme of the City Court a rota Nineteenth district; man, but he is pressy quanted with the people there, and felt quite "shows the other day when he stepned into the other day Mayor's Marshal, which is mainted minust entire of on the Singteenth. He was joudarly minded but a sumed an air of severity when he said. a dog floonse the other day. It runs for a year, but he dog died the next day, and I want my money back. In solemn tones that seemed an echo of the Judge a com-Narshal Englehardt, Deputy Fox, four caris, and three inspectors answered in concert. "The license died with the dog." The Judge cave at up. —Perhaps the scheme for a railroad in Wal street is

not dead. In the last week many of the offices have been showered with little dodgers reading

> Оррове A Horse Car Line in Wall Street.

It Means Noise, Dirt, Obstruction, Aunoyance,

Surveyor Beattle was at one time secretary of a conpany whose purpose was to build such a rise of the Surveyor says he has not heard of any movement to re-

-Thomas Crowell Taylor Crain, Jr., is the man of Mayor Grant's private secretary. When he became to sign warrants pay role, and other documents by the himdred Mr. Crain abtraviated his name a little, and wrote it Thos. C. T. Strain. At first it was very planny written, but it gradually became (ess. 80, and in spice of the secretary's protestations that it is always periodily legible, it sometimes comes from under his flying hand very like acrawl. The other day an incident courred that hearly shook Mr. Crain's own latth in his handwriting. A stranger who had received a note from him, presented humself for an interview with the re-mark "like your first name is William, like my own but I cannot quite make out your last name." The private secretary's face was a study as he explained with more than usual suspity, that the note was signed The

C. T. Crain. Dom Pedro Commended Capt, Robinson. The steamer Hawkhurst, Capt, Robinson, from Brazil, arrived here yesterday, and this morning will the up at the Empire Stores, Brooklyn. On the trul down to Brazil the steamer had a carge of 200 barrels of oil and a lot of tow and tar, which caught fire. The crew tried to desert, but the Captain compelled time to remain. Thereafter the Hawkhurst made a run of 2000 miles with the fire amouldering in her hold. (In arrival Capt. Robinson was presented by the Emperor of Brazil with a number of tokens of esteem because of his bravery. The steamer Hawkhurst, Capt. Robinson

Leo's Gift to Archbishop Corrigan.

Archbishop Corrigan has received a challed and elborium from the Pope. This is the gift which the Pope has selected from his jubiled presents for the Archbishop. The challed which is of gold is studied we amethysis and rindes. The chorium is a very which the sacramental bread as epot. It is also of second

THOUSAND ISLAND PARK, N. Y., July 21.—T buller of E. E. Holdon's private yacht, the Lettus less the fastest on the St. Lawrence blew up this afternel it was a twenty mile boat, and cost \$6.000 km season. It is damaged \$1.000. It was lying at the swindock at the time, and ho one was injured.